

**ELEVENTH COORDINATION MEETING ON  
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**

Population Division  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
United Nations Secretariat  
New York, 21-22 February 2013

**A CIVIL SOCIETY PROPOSAL FOR A NEGOTIATED OUTCOME IN THE FORM OF A  
FIVE-YEAR ACTION PLAN EMERGING FROM THE 2013 UNITED NATIONS  
HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT<sup>1</sup>**

*Global Civil Society*

---

<sup>1</sup> The views expressed in the paper do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the United Nations Secretariat.

## **A. Background**

On 15 November 2012, over 70 civil society organizations active in migration and development programmes and processes worldwide submitted to the UN Secretariat, the members of the UN General Assembly's Second Committee, and other New York-based UN missions a proposal of 5 points for civil society contribution to the 2013 High Level Dialogue<sup>2</sup>.

The first four points proposed how civil society could organize itself for interaction with governments in preparation for and during the HLD and called for the HLD to work towards a succinct negotiated outcome.

The fifth point briefly described a set of four themes for roundtables, indicating that further elaboration would imminently be forthcoming. The document below, prepared by a group of civil society organizations and networks present in Mauritius and Manila, contributed this further elaboration for consideration by the Second Committee in December 2012 as the discussion of modalities reached its final stages and to further engage civil society in dialogue about desired outcomes.

In November and December 2012, civil society organizations active in migration and development around the world came together at the Global Forum on Migration and Development in Mauritius and at the 5<sup>th</sup> World Social Forum on Migration in Manila in extensive discussion of the High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development in 2013. At the GFMD, CSOs working at international, regional, national and grassroots levels purposefully met with senior UN officials Mr. Thomas Stelzer and Mr. Peter Sutherland in both bilateral and plenary meetings, and bilaterally with representatives of governments of both the north and south. We met in a global civil society Working Group on the High Level Dialogue, convened in connection with the GFMD, and in meetings of the Global Coalition on Migration, in conjunction with the World Social Forum on Migration.

## **B. Proposal**

Convinced that the High Level Dialogue should aim for something more substantive than a mere summary, and further convinced that there are indeed some issues that have broad-based potential and appeal, we wrestled with the question of what kind of negotiated outcome could be reasonably achieved at the HLD, both politically and in the context of existing processes, stakeholder engagement and capacities.

With the understanding that this is to be an ongoing process of dialogue with member states and within civil society as the HLD agenda is developed:

---

<sup>2</sup> Available at [<http://gcmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/CSO-HLD-5-point-statement-15-Nov-2012.pdf>]. More than a hundred additional civil society organizations have since asked to join their names to that proposal, which will be resubmitted shortly with the full list of endorsements of that original proposal.

1. We reiterate from civil society’s “5 Points” proposal that the HLD should produce “a **succinct negotiated outcome document** that can address critical issues of global migration governance and concrete actions for strong HLD outcomes.”
2. The negotiated outcome document should, however, be in the form of a **five-year action agenda**, framed around a maximum of **seven important issues** where there is a broad sense that progress is politically achievable during that period and can be measured. For us, the breakthrough in our thinking was to see the 2013 HLD not as a stand-alone event but as the *beginning* of a five-year action agenda that points ambitiously but reasonably to genuine movement on issues, possibly towards a subsequent HLD.
  - a. The action agenda will contain measurable benchmarks and timelines for action at the national, regional and global levels, with appropriate engagement of all stakeholders.
  - b. The action agenda will be developed between January and June 2013 by a time-limited working group established by the Second Committee and fully engaging NGO, trade union and other civil society actors, as well as international organizations.
  - c. The action agenda is directed towards the particular roles that the GFMD and the UN system, including the General Assembly, Secretariat, Global Migration Group and the International Labour Organization, all play in generating and implementing proposals, programmes and policy regarding migration and development and migrant human rights.
  - d. Civil society recognizes the importance of a facility or process within the UN system taking lead responsibility to promote action—and measuring progress—among stakeholders in the implementation of this 5-year action agenda, modestly resourced. Possibilities include a joint working group of states and civil society together with a reporting function incorporated within the existing annual Coordination meeting organized by UN DESA.
3. We propose that the action agenda’s **seven key outcomes**, to be achieved over five years, comprise:
  - a. **In the area of governance of mobility**
    - Identification or creation, and implementation, of effective standards and mechanisms to **regulate the migrant labour recruitment industry**, an outcome that civil society is convinced is within reach thanks to a growing convergence towards reform among countries of origin, transit and destination and among private sector actors and funders as well as NGO, trade unions and migrants themselves. Benchmarks could include a global synthesis of existing recruitment problems and solutions, national or transnational, a global convening of legitimate private recruitment actors, development of a compact on reducing abuses in the recruitment field, etc.
    - Reliable, multi-actor mechanisms to address the assistance and protection needs of **migrants stranded in distress**, beginning with those trapped in situations of war, conflict or disaster (natural or man-made) but with the same logic and urgency with

respect to migrant victims of violence or trauma in transit. This should include specific attention to egregious gaps in protection and assistance for migrant women who are raped, and the thousands of children that are unaccompanied and abused along the major migration corridors in every region of the world. Benchmarks could include further work and multi-stakeholder capacity building on frameworks developed by agencies with such responsibilities including IOM, UNHCR and UNODC, and the consolidation of relevant principles and practices under existing refugee, humanitarian and human rights law.

**b. In the area of governance of migration and development**

- Integration of migration into the **post-2015 development agenda** to address not only the contributions that migrants make to development in countries of origin and destination, but the possibilities for better policy planning and coherence that can make migration more genuinely a choice and not a necessity, and greater gain than drain. This development agenda would work to affirm both the right to migrate and the right to remain at home with decent work and human security. As such, it links migration to UN development concerns regarding poverty, health, gender equality, financing for development and sustainable development and to future development goals.
- Mechanisms to guarantee **labour rights for migrant workers** equal to the rights of nationals, including the rights to equal pay and working conditions, to form and organize in trade unions, to ensure portability of pensions and to have paths to citizenship for migrant workers and their families. This recognizes the long-term needs of many nations for migrant workers, while both guaranteeing human security and rights to those workers to meet economic, demographic and development needs and affirming the States' role to protect the rights of all workers. Benchmarks could include addressing the movement of peoples in the global trade agenda and national progress in complying with the worker-related international conventions, in particular ratification and implementation of the UN Migrant Workers Convention and the ILO Convention on Domestic Workers.
- Models and frameworks that address the needs and **rights of migrant women** in their specificity, including policies and programmes that enable women workers to have the choice whether to migrate or remain in home countries, and legislation that enables migrant women, regardless of status, to have access to basic services; recourse to the justice system; and protection against all forms of violence. The rights of migrant women should be addressed as a separate goal and also seen as a cross-cutting concern in all of the seven goals. In addition, mechanisms should consider the best interests of children in the context of migration, including their rights.

**c. In the area of institutional mechanisms of migration governance**

- Benchmarks for **promoting the exchange of good practice and enactment and implementation of national legislation** to comply with the full range of provisions in international conventions that pertain to migrants even outside the

labour sphere, with particular concern for rights in the context of enforcement policies, rights to basic social protection and due process.

- **Redefinition of the interaction of international mechanisms of migrants' rights protection**, which recognizes the roles of the GFMD and the Global Migration Group, albeit limited, revives emphasis of the distinct mandate of the ILO for worker protection, and more coherently aligns protection activity of agencies including the ILO, IOM, UNHCR, OHCHR and UNODC. This would be in the context of the UN normative framework, and involve a thorough evaluation of the GFMD process, including questions of accountability, transparency, inclusiveness and outcomes. A goal would be to institutionalize the participation of civil society in future governance mechanisms.

Civil society recognizes States' central role in legislating and implementing effective policy regarding migration, development and human rights and States' obligation to protect the rights of migrants. We request the UN Second Committee to provide civil society with a substantive response regarding how the above proposal will become part of the HLD deliberations and outcomes. In turn, civil society stands ready to support the five-year plan as both advocates and partners.

---

*Endorsed by:*

### **International Organizations**

African Commission of Health Promoters and Human Rights and Culture of Afro-Indigenous Solidarity  
Association for Women's Rights in Development, AWID  
Augustinians International  
Caritas Internationalis  
Center for Migrant Advocacy, Philippines (CMA-Phils)  
December 18  
Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW)  
Global Coalition on Migration (GCM)  
Global Migration Policy Associates, GMPA  
International Council of Jewish Women (ICJW)  
International Council of Psychologists  
International Council of Women  
International Federation of Business and Professional Women  
International Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers  
International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples (UFER)  
International Network on Migration & Development  
International Presentation Association (IPA)  
International Presentation Association of the Sisters of the Presentation  
Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice (IIMA)  
La Strada International  
Marianists International

Migrants Rights International (MRI)  
NGO Committee on Migration (*affiliates as listed*)  
Passionists International  
Platform for International Cooperation for Undocumented Migrants (PICUM)  
Poverty Elimination and Community Education/ PEACE Foundation  
Religions of the Sacred Heart of Mary, RSHM  
Scalabrini International Migration Network (SIMN)  
Solidarity Center  
Terre Des Hommes International Federation  
The International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)  
The International Detention Coalition (IDC)  
The International Grail  
Transient Workers Count Too, TWC2  
UNANIMA International  
VIVAT International  
Women & Global Migration Working Group  
World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations

### **Regional Organizations**

Espacio Sin Fronteras  
Migrant Forum in Asia (MFA)  
Pan African Network in Defense of Migrants Rights (PANiDMR)  
Plataforma Interamericana de Derechos Humanos, Democracia Y Desarrollo, (PIDHDD)  
Respect Network  
Transnational Migrant Platform (TMP)

### **National and Local**

BASUG-Diaspora and Development, Netherlands  
Black Alliance for Just Immigration (BAJI), US  
Border Angels, US  
Canadian Labor Council, CLC, Canada  
Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center (CLMC)  
Caritas Sweden  
Catholic Migrant Farmworker Network, US  
Centre for Migrants Rights & Development, Sri Lanka  
Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Nacional de Lanús (CDHUNLA).  
Champaign-Urbana Immigration Forum, US  
Coalición de Derechos Humanos, US  
Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, US  
Daughters of Charity, US  
Desis Rising Up and Moving (DRUM), US  
Dominican Leadership Conference, US  
Economic Resource Center for Overseas Filipinos (Ercof) PhilsInc, Phillippines  
Euskadi de Apoyo a Inmigrantes, España  
Filipino Advocates for Justice (FAJ), US

Forum Human Rights, Germany  
Gray Panthers, US  
Holy Spirit Missionary Sisters, US  
Human Rights Council of Australia  
KASAPI-Hellas, the Unity of Philippine Migrant Workers, Greece  
KISA – Action for Equality, Support, Antiracism, Cyprus  
Maryknoll Sisters, US  
Mesa de Trabajosobre Migraciones Laborales (MTML), Ecuador  
Migrant Rights Centre, Ireland  
Migrant Workers Rights-Canada  
Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate (OMI), US  
Movimiento Migrante Mesoamericano, Mexico  
Mujeres para el Diálogo, AC  
National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights (NNIRR), US  
Ovibashi Karim Unnayan Program (OKUP), Bangladesh  
Pakistan Rural Workers Social Welfare Organization (PRWSWO)  
People's Movement for Human Rights Learning (PDHRE), US  
Philippine Women's Network, Babaylan, Denmark  
Presentation Justice Network, Ireland  
Presentation Sisters of the Blessed Virgin Mary (PBVM), Philippines  
Presentation Sisters of Western Australia  
Presentation Sisters, Southwest Province, Ireland  
Priority Africa Network (PAN), US  
Queensland Presentation Congregation, Australia  
Recherches et Documentation Juridiques Africaines, Belgium  
Red Nacional Género y Economía -Mujeres para el Diálogo, AC  
Rehabilitation and Development Organization for Landless, RADOL  
Sadanand Degree College, India  
SHEBA U.S.A.  
Siembra, AC,  
Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, US  
Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace, US  
Sisters of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, US  
Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries, US  
The American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), US  
The English Province of the Presentation Sisters  
The Presentation Sisters, Lismore  
The Public Services Labor Independent Confederation (PSLINK), Philippines  
Unitarian Universalist Association, US  
United Methodist Women, US  
Utopia Civil Association, Budapest  
VAMOS Unidos, US  
Visions Solidaires, Togo  
Warbe Development Foundation, Bangladesh  
Welfare Association of Repatriated Employees (WARBE DEV)  
World Christian Life Community  
Youth Action, Nepal